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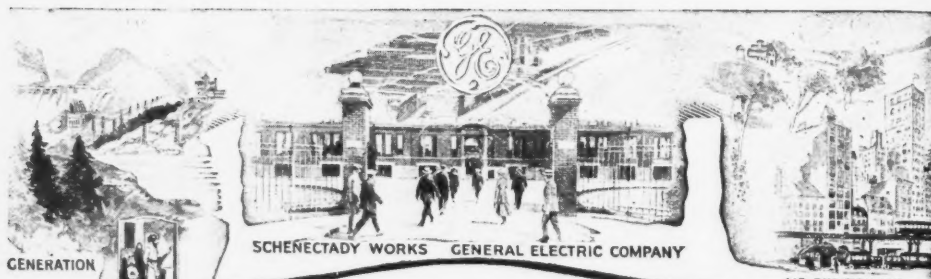
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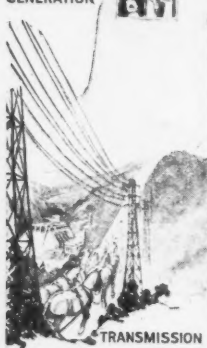


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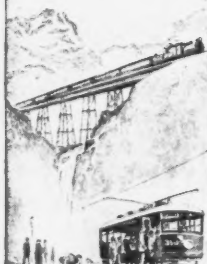


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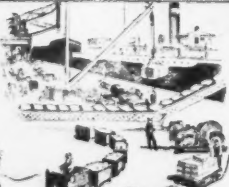
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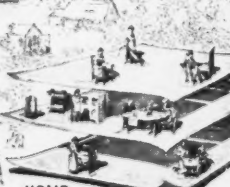
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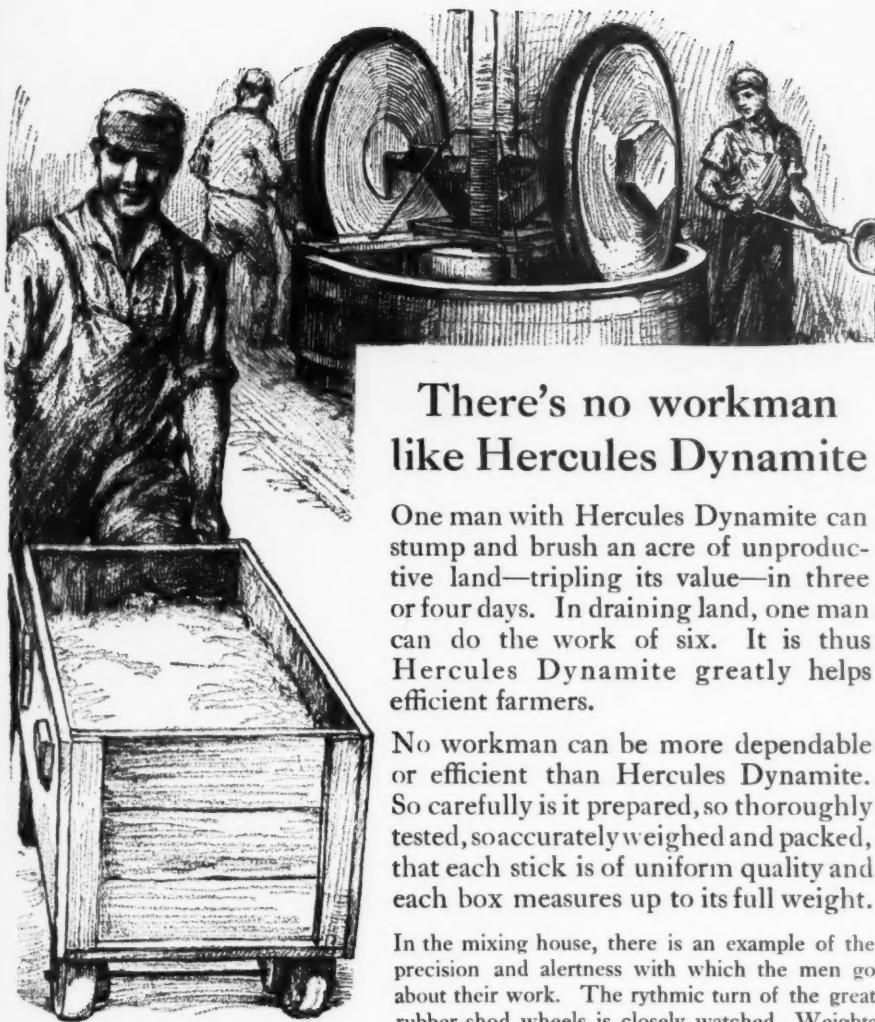
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Introduction to Our Authors

June, 1921

BRISTOW ADAMS

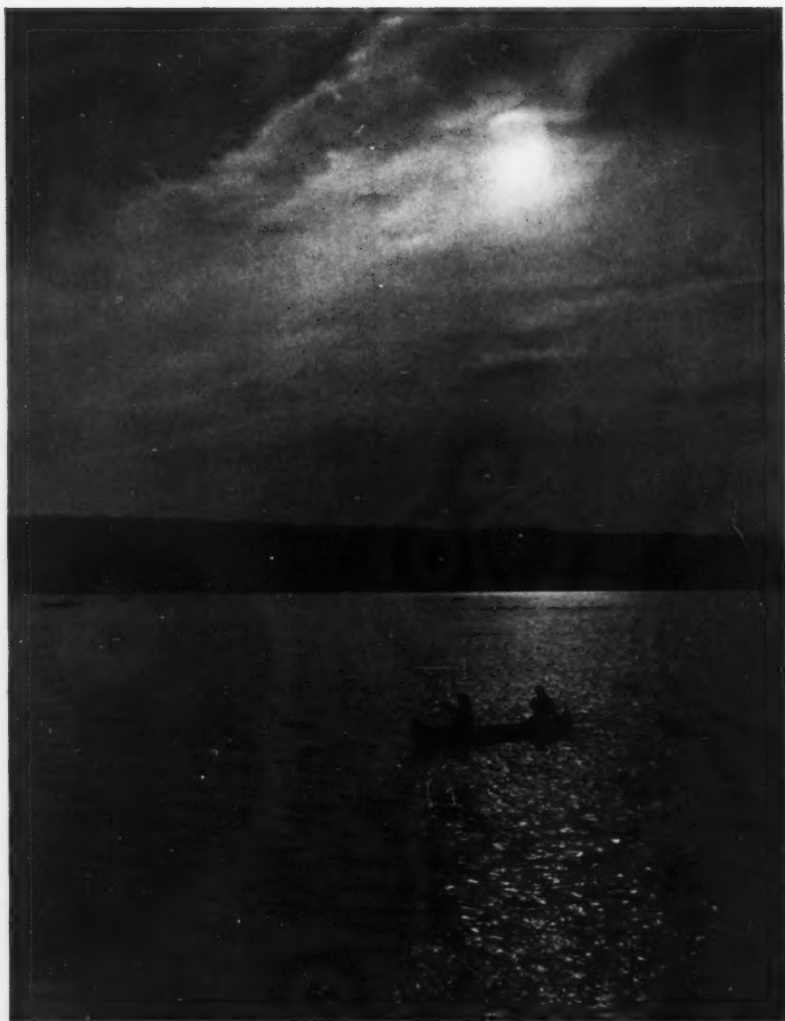
Professor Adams received his B.A. degree from Stanford University in '06. Before going to college he was on the editorial staff of *The Pathfinder*, at Washington, D. C., and during college he was artist with the Bering Sea Fur Seal Commission. After graduation he was connected with the U. S. Forest Service until 1914, when he came to Cornell as professor in extension service and took charge of the publications and information service of the College.

W. I. MYERS '14

Professor Myers had both his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees conferred upon him by Cornell University. He is now professor of farm management at the College, and is at the same time running his own farm near Ithaca. In connection with his farm management work, he has made quite a study of the economic aspects of power farming, and in this article he gives us the results of a tractor survey he undertook a short time ago in Cayuga, Monroe, and Orleans Counties.

A. A. ALLEN '07

Professor Allen remained at Cornell after graduation, dividing his time between instructing and working for his doctor's degree. Except for the year 1912, which he spent traveling and studying in South America, he has continued his work at the University ever since. He is now assistant professor of ornithology and a nationally known authority on bird life. Professor Allen has been a frequent contributor to such magazines as *Recreation*, *Outlook*, *Country Life in America*, and *American Forestry*.



Photograph by Hutchinson

The quiet hills are all agloom below
The sky where clouds are bathed in evening glow.
The surface of the lake is gently stirred
By vagrant winds that sigh or pass unheard;
And lo, the sun has stretched a path of light
Upon the water's face to guide the flight
Of eager Eros, unseen, hovering o'er
Two lovers venturing toward a perilous shore.

ALBERT W. SMITH '78.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

VOLUME XVIII

ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE, 1921

Number 9

Shall I Buy a Tractor?

Some Economic Factors Involved in Power Farming

BY WILLIAM I. MYERS, '14

Professor of Farm Management at Cornell University

ON February 1, 1918, there were 2982 tractors on New York farms according to the state agricultural census. This is an average of one tractor for every sixty farms. Altho they were scattered widely over the state, nearly one-half of the entire number of tractors were in the comparatively level farming section north and west of Ithaca. More recent figures are not available, but it is a matter of common observation that the number of tractors has increased rapidly since 1918.

Many persons have bought tractors because it was the popular thing to do. With most city people, and with many country people, to be known as a tractor owner stamps one as a progressive farmer whether his farm is adapted to economic tractor operation or not. With most farmers, however, the question of purchasing a tractor is a business proposition. To be economically justifiable a tractor must decrease costs or increase returns enough to pay. What then are some of the factors to be considered in deciding on the purchase of a tractor?

In order to obtain information in regard to this question, a study was made

by the writer in May and June, 1920. Personal visits were made to eighty-seven tractor owners in southwestern Cayuga County, a general farming region, and in northern Monroe and Orleans Counties, a fruit region. A complete record of costs and work done by his tractor in 1919 was obtained from each farmer as well as other information in regard to his experience with tractors. In addition to these detailed records on costs, other information in regard to tractors was obtained by sending questionnaires to a large number of tractor owners in the state. No selection was made in regard to the farms studied except that only records from farmers who had operated tractors for at least a year were used.

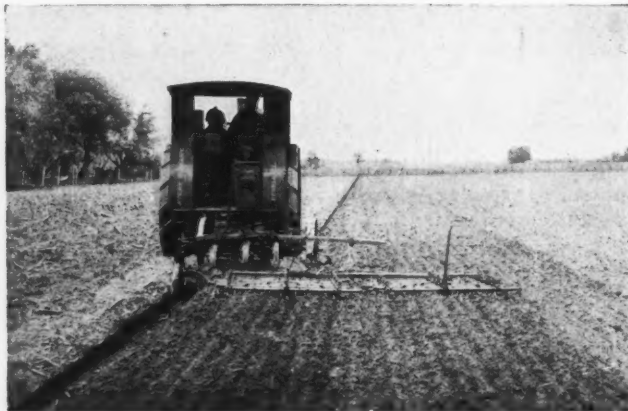
The average cost of operation on these farms in 1919 was \$1.16 per hour for a tractor, without an operator. The average cost of a tractor operator was \$.50 per hour, making the combined cost of tractor and operator \$1.66 per hour. With present prices these costs would be somewhat increased. In spite of the decrease in tractor fuel and other

costs in recent weeks they are still above the 1919 level of prices.

The average annual cost of tractor operation was \$660 for tractor and operator. The largest single item of cost was depreciation, which amounted to

average size of all farms in the county in 1918 was 91.6 acres in total area and 56.8 acres in crop area. In this region the tractor farms were more than twice the average in total area and nearly three times the average in crop area. In the fruit region the farms using tractors were about twice as large as the average.

Two-plow tractors were used on seventy farms and three-plow tractors on fifteen farms. The remaining two farms exchanged two-plow for three-plow tractors during the year. The average rate of plowing was 4.4 acres



"The most effective way of reducing the cost of a tractor is to keep it busy"

\$187.25 per tractor, annually. The average estimated life of these tractors was six years. Other costs in order of importance were: tractor operator \$166.63, fuel \$137.38, repairs \$44.25, interest \$39.72, chores and other work on the tractor by farm labor \$38.94, lubrication \$37.58, and other costs \$8.25.

The average number of hours worked by these tractors annually was 425 hours, of which 321 hours were drawbar work and 104 hours belt work. The average number of hours worked by a horse on New York farms is about 900 to 1000 hours annually, or about three hours per working day. The smaller number of hours worked by a tractor is due partly to the fact that the tractor completes the heavy work in a shorter space of time, and in part to the fact that it is less adaptable than horses. Many kinds of work cannot be done with advantage by a tractor.

In Cayuga County, the average size of tractor farms was 216.5 acres in total area and 153.9 acres in crop area. The

per ten-hour day with two-plow tractors and 5.9 acres with three-plow tractors. At harrowing and disking, the faster, lighter two-plow tractors accomplished practically as much work per day as the slower, heavier, three-plow machines.

The number of hours worked by tractors on different farms ranged from 47 to 1277 for the year. Those farmers who were able to keep their tractors busy at profitable work, were able to reduce the tractor cost per hour considerably. On nine farms on which tractors were used an average of 1001 hours each for the year, the average cost of the tractor without an operator was \$.85 per hour while on 31 farms on which tractors were used an average of only 203 hours each for the year, the average cost per hour was \$1.72. The most effective way of reducing the cost of a tractor is to keep it busy.

It is not enough, however, to keep a tractor busy. It must be kept busy at profitable work. The question is not "For what operations can I use my tractor?" but rather "For what opera-

tions does it pay to use my tractor?" On 219 farms for which this information was obtained, tractors were used by a large majority of the farmers for plowing, harrowing, and disking. They were also used by a small proportion of the farmers for pulling grain binders, hay loaders, and manure spreaders and for pulling brush and trees. On these farms the tractors did practically all of the disking, four-fifths of the harrowing, two-thirds of the plowing, one-eighth of the grain binding, one-twelfth of the hay loading, and even smaller proportions of other drawbar work. Only a few farmers used their tractors for other kinds of field work, such as mowing, drilling, and the like. More than four-fifths of all owners used their tractors for some kind of home belt work, the most frequent uses being sawing, silo filling, threshing, and feed grinding. Most of this work comes when field work is not pressing and helps to increase the number of hours of tractor work annually.

About two-fifths of these tractor owners used their tractors for custom drawbar work, and slightly more than half

owners consider the use of tractors profitable for plowing and other heavy drawbar work, but consider horses more economical for the light rapid field operations. On this page, data are given regarding the number of horses that would be required to do the same amount of work in a day as a tractor at average rates of work on these farms for the different operations. It will be seen that the operations for which tractors are largely used are, in general, those in which the tractor replaces the largest number of horses, and at the same time saves man labor.

In order to replace as many horses in other operations as in plowing and fitting a tractor would have to pull a 12-15 foot mower, or a 20-22 hoe drill, or a 9-12 foot grain harvester. Such tools are not practical under New York conditions.

As previously stated, the average cost of operation of a tractor without an operator on these farms in 1919 was \$1.16 per hour. The average cost of horse labor per hour in 1919 on some New York farms keeping complete cost accounts was about \$.24. At these rates

TRACTOR USE AND EFFICIENCY OF MAN AND HORSE LABOR IN VARIOUS OPERATIONS

Operation	Horse equivalent of tractor	Man hours per acre saved or lost by use of a tractor	
		Saved	Lost
Disking (double) -----	8.9	1.6	---
Plowing -----	7.3	3.7	---
Harrowing -----	5.8	0.4	---
Binding grain -----	4.7	---	0.3
Drilling -----	3.9	0	0
Binding corn -----	3.8	0	1.1
Mowing -----	2.8	0.3	---
Loading hay -----	2.5	0	0.05

used them for custom belt work. Apparently many farmers find that their farms are too small to keep their tractors profitably employed thruout the working season, and are able to do custom work in addition to the work on their own farms.

The results of the survey indicate that, in general, these New York tractor

the cost per hour of the tractor was equivalent to the cost of 4.8 horses for one hour. On this basis the tractor was a cheaper source of power at those operations at which it did the work of more than 4.8 horses and was a more expensive source of power when it did the work of less than 4.8 horses. This considers only the power cost of the two

sources of power, and does not include the cost of machines or drivers.

The amount of man labor saved when a tractor is used depends on the number of horses driven per man, and the size of horse-drawn tools used. On these farms, walking plows and two- or three-section harrows are usually used with horses, and the saving in man labor with tractor tools is therefore considerable. Most tractors require an extra man for mowing, binding, drilling, and loading hay and waste man labor in these operations instead of saving it.

Although a tractor can do as much work as six to nine horses in the heavy field operations, it should not be inferred that farmers are able to dispose of anywhere near this number of horses after purchasing a tractor. On 46 farms in a general farming region an average of 1.6 less horses per farm were kept after purchasing a tractor. At the same time the average size of the farms was increased by nearly 17 acres. About 8700 pounds less grain and 13,000 pounds less hay per farm were fed to horses after purchasing tractors. This saving was partly due to the fewer horses kept and partly to the fact that somewhat less grain was fed per horse after the purchase of a tractor.

These farmers estimated that on their present farms they needed 2.4 fewer horses per farm and 4 months less of hired labor than would be needed if they did not use tractors. At 1919 prices the annual cost of a tractor without an operator was approximately equivalent to the cost of keeping 2.4 horses. Up to the present time the cost of keeping horses has decreased more rapidly than the cost of operating tractors, and it is probable that three horses could now be kept for the annual cost of a tractor.

The number of horses that a tractor can displace depends on the size of the farm, the distribution of horse labor, and many other factors. On the smaller farms averaging 60 acres of crops, the owners estimated that their tractors displaced 1.9 horses per farm while on the largest farms, averaging 308 acres of

crops, the owners estimated that their tractors displaced 3.5 horses per farm. The tractors also displaced more man labor per farm on the larger farms. If the number of horses kept on a farm is determined by the requirements of plowing and fitting, a tractor that will do a large part of this work efficiently will displace some horses. On many farms the number of horses kept is determined by the requirements for haying, harvest, and cultivating crops. Under present conditions the tractor is less efficient in the light, rapid operations of haying and harvesting and is not adapted to cultivating. On such farms, scarcely any horses can be displaced.

In addition to these definite factors affecting tractor operation, there are many other advantages and disadvantages that should be considered. Some of the advantages ascribed to tractor operation by these owners were: ability to do heavy work fast and so speed up work; saves man labor; works in hot weather; available belt power; timeliness; more thoro fitting; rather drive tractor; makes farm work easier; and others. About half of these farmers thot that the use of the tractor had resulted in some increase in crop yields, nearly as many thot there had been no effect, while a few reported decreased yields. The crop most frequently given as favorably affected by tractor operation was wheat.

The disadvantages and difficulties of tractor operation were equally numerous. Steep slopes are one of the most serious obstacles to successful tractor operation. The regions visited in these studies were comparatively level and well adapted to tractor operation, but reports received from other regions indicate that many tractors that gave excellent satisfaction under favorable natural conditions were not satisfactory on any real slope. Wet land and wet spots in crop fields gave trouble to many operators. Even if miring is avoided, the packing of moist soil often has an injurious effect on crop yields. Other difficulties and disadvantages frequently



"A tractor is most effective in those operations where it replaces the largest number of horses and at the same time saves man labor"

mentioned were: mechanical troubles of various kinds; stones in soil; difficulty of getting good operator; too expensive; difficulty in getting repairs; and large investment necessary.

The question of whether or not to buy a tractor is an individual question that each farmer must decide for himself. The first part of the problem is, "Would it pay?" If from a study of the farm, considering the experience of others, it appears that this question is answered

in the affirmative, the next question is, "Would this investment pay better than any other that I can make at this time?" Most farmers have a limited amount of available capital and a choice of many ways for investing it. It is not enough to know which forms of investment would pay. Perhaps all would prove profitable. The order in which they should be made, however, should be decided on the basis of their relative profitability. Which would pay best?



Learning Out of Doors

Farmers' Field Days Teach by Way of the Eyes Rather than the Ears

BY BRISTOW ADAMS

Professor of Extension and Editor of Publications in the College of Agriculture

THE good old summer time is good for many things, even in the field of education. Because this time is so good, for example, the College of Agriculture maintains its summer term in order that students may have a chance to study natural processes in plants and animals during the period of their most vivid growths.

On the farms everywhere June is the month for cultivation; and even in competition with this cultivation of the fields the College offers an opportunity for the cultivation of the mind and of those pleasant human relationships that come with free pleasure. This opportunity is offered in connection with the Farmers' Field Days on June 23, 24, and 25. And just as it gives plants a good start by preventing the lack of moisture and the competition of weeds, so the cultivation of the field of human relationships keeps us from becoming dried out and too much harassed by the

fact that the world is too much with us. Farmers' Field Days were started in the summer of 1920 and were a pronounced success from the start. Numerically they greatly exceeded the beginnings in the winter Farmers' Week. Whereas it is reported that twelve persons attended the first Farmers' Week it has been claimed by some that twelve thousand were present during the three days of the 1920 summer gathering. This claim is probably extravagant and at the opposite end of the estimation is the figure of about five thousand which was all that the more conservative were willing to allow. The College is generally content with a statement of attendance somewhere between these two with practically seven thousand, most of them present on the middle day of the three. As far as the program has been worked out, the day will be given up mainly to outside demonstrations, to opportunities to see the various experi-

mental and proving grounds of the University farm, to inspect its stock and its crops, and to see the methods by which new facts in agriculture are discovered. In order to make this inspection as easy and as rapid as possible there will be a regular series of trips about the farms and buildings thruout the day and particularly during the morning.

And largely because farmers have expected at least a minimum amount of speechifying at any gathering, provisions have been made for just one good talk each day to be given during that period immediately after the mid-day meal when everyone has a comfortable and contented feeling and is quite willing to listen to words of wisdom from those who have achieved either state or national distinction. Among the speakers who have been invited to come are a number who would assuredly be included in such a category.

Play will be given its place and there is likelihood of exciting baseball games between the farm bureaus of various adjoining counties. The good old farm

pastimes of foot-races, hop-skip-and-jump, and pitching horse-shoes will be indulged in. No one will need to bring his own horse-shoes unless he isn't strong enough to handle those which can be furnished at the College where there are no small-footed mules but a large number of large-footed Percherons.

In short, the whole effort will be to have days of unalloyed pleasure with a modicum of instruction, mainly by way of the eyes rather than the ears, altho there will be somebody on hand to explain any questions which may be asked. There will be something, of course, for every member of the family, as is customary with farm affairs at the College. Everyone is expected to come prepared to take a recess from the duties of the farm but to be able to learn, if he or she wants to, enough useful facts to make any one feel that the time has not been spent wholly in play. It goes without saying that the College welcomes every one in the state and looks forward to a good time in getting acquainted with all of its old friends and with a great many new ones.

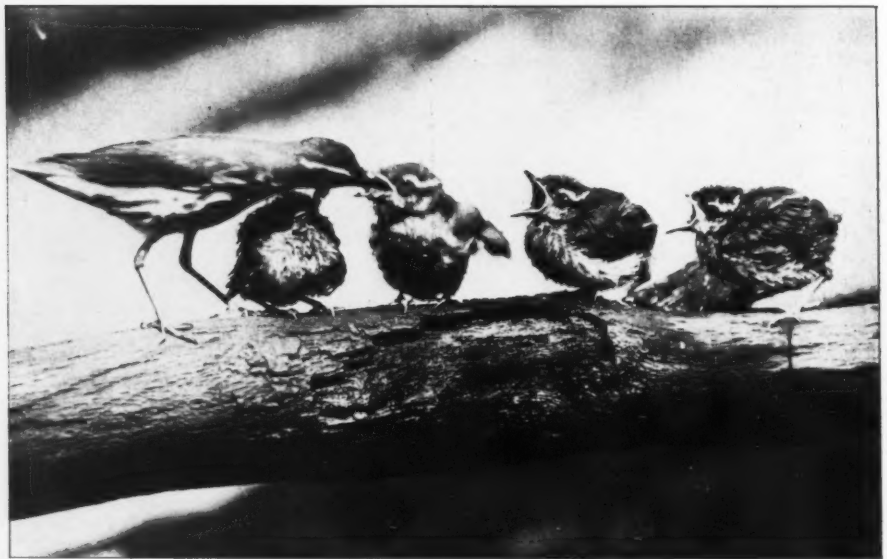
QUEEN OF THE GARDEN

O, the fragrant beautiful roses!
 God's loveliest flowers of June—
 A hymn should be writ to their splendors
 And sung to a heavenly tune.

'Tis only the skill of the Master,
 In His love His children to please,
 Could fashion and color and perfume
 Such glorious flowers as these.

And 'tis only this Great Magician
 The wonderful mystery knows
 How, with earth and with rain and with sun,
 He creates the magnificent rose.

—SARAH F. DUSINBURY.



The Relation of Birds to Agriculture

Their Economic Importance as They Affect Food Production

BY A. A. ALLEN

Assistant Professor of Ornithology at Cornell University

A FEW years ago there was erected in Salt Lake City a certain monument. It consists of a granite column about fifteen feet high, upon the top of which rests a great sphere with two gulls of gilded bronze just alighting. The square pedestal bears four historical bronze plaques in high relief, and is surrounded by a fountain forty feet in diameter, in which water lilies grow and where song birds come to drink and bathe. It was erected at a cost of \$40,000 to commemorate an incident in the summer of 1848 when the Mormon pioneers were saved from starvation by great flocks of gulls which flocked to their fields and consumed the swarms of "crickets" which threatened to destroy all their crops. This demonstration of faith in the value of birds is unparalleled in history; the monument is unique. Still in a larger sense, the whole verdant world with its green trees

and rich harvests is a monument to the thousands of insectivorous birds that have unwittingly labored for humanity against the millions of insects.

Last year over 280,000 children were enrolled in bird clubs or bird study classes in this country. They constitute a monument of a different sort, expressive of the love and interest that mankind bears towards birds irrespective of their economic value. Indeed the bright colors of birds, their cheerful songs, their many interesting ways seem so apart from the turmoil of everyday life that we have come to look upon bird study and bird protection as having little bearing upon the economy of our existence, little influence upon successful agriculture.

Let us, therefore, forget for the moment that there is anything of interest in birds, that their presence in any way affects our health or happiness, and con-

sider them only from a strictly economic point of view as they affect food production. With this in mind we will recognize four main groups of birds; namely, (1) those that destroy insects; (2) those that destroy weed seed; (3) those that destroy small rodents; and (4) those that serve as game.

The value of birds as destroyers of insects is so well recognized today that little need be said here. New York State has long recognized the necessity of encouraging insectivorous birds and has passed laws giving them absolute protection. Other states, however, especially in the South, have been slower in passing much-needed laws. In fact it finally became necessary to pass federal statutes before adequate protection could be brought about in some of these states, the federal control being based upon the assumption that these insectivorous birds, being migratory, are therefore the property of no one state.

With the protection of the Federal Migratory Bird Act and the backing of public sentiment, some of the "insectivorous birds" give promise of becoming unusually abundant. If they would only

oles and many of our most beneficial and beloved birds are proving themselves a nuisance when the small fruits ripen and lure them from the path of virtue. Usually the amount of damage done is more than paid for at other times of the year, but with the increase in the number of birds that seems to be occurring and the decrease of the wild fruits, this may not always be so, and corrective measures that will retain the value of the birds and yet protect the fruit will have to be worked out. We may have to replace the wild cherries with prolific mulberries or we may have to eliminate certain birds from the fruit-growing districts. When man disturbs the balance of nature it is usually not a simple problem to adjust it again, for there are many aspects to be considered, and one cannot prescribe a panacea for all times and all places. Even among our insectivorous birds, therefore, problems will continue to arise which will demand a knowledge of the different species, of their habits, distribution, and migratory movements, so that control measures will not be entered upon ill-advisedly and without consideration for



The Louisiana water-thrush, an example of the insectivorous type of birds

feed entirely upon insects, they could probably never become too abundant for the public good, but when they display a great fondness for fruit as well, as is the case with practically all species, their activities are worth watching. Already in districts where natural fruits are scarce, robins and bluebirds and ori-

other parts of the country not directly affected.

The second group of birds consists of those which derive all or a large part of their food from the seeds of weeds. Some of them, like the tree sparrow and snow bunting, nest in the far north and are with us only during the winter

months. Others, like the blackbirds and many of the sparrows are with us from early spring until late fall and feed upon seeds except during the nesting season. A conservative estimate of the seeds consumed by the tree sparrows alone each winter in New York State has placed the total amount at over 900 tons, a figure that seems enormous until we stop to compute the total weed seed

fect on the annihilation of weeds the country over.

The third way in which birds serve man is by the destruction of small rodents. Nearly every year during the deep snows, thousands of fruit trees, up to six and seven years of age, are girdled by meadow mice. At other times of the year the damage to grains and vegetables by rats and mice can hardly

be estimated. These small rodents have from five to seven litters a year and from five to ten young at a litter. If all the young mice should live it would take less than five years for the offspring from each pair to number over three million. It is therefore necessary to have some natural control upon their numbers, and Nature provides this in the hawks and owls. Indeed there are certain owls which regularly travel in flocks and seek out regions where the mice have become unusually abundant and they remain there until they have reduced them to normal numbers. Such an infestation of mice with its concomitant flock of short-eared owls occurred at head of Cayuga



MOTHER NATURE'S RAT TRAP

"Hawks and owls are the natural control for the small rodents that are so destructive to young orchards"

crop. When, for one reason or another, a large number of seed eaters concentrate on a small area, they undoubtedly have a very beneficial effect on the weed pests of that region, but the seed-eaters would have to be ten times as numerous as they are to have any general ef-

fect on the annihilation of weeds the country over. Lake during the fall and winter of 1918-1919, when literally thousands of mice were consumed by them. It is true that one species of owl, the great horned owl, occasionally makes a nuisance of himself around the poultry yard or game farm and that



A HAND-RAISED RUFFED GROUSE

"Laws alone cannot create game, and the business of producing game birds is becoming increasingly important"

three species of hawks, the Cooper's, sharp-skinned, and goshawk regularly feed upon birds and poultry and should be done away with, but this is no excuse for putting all species under the ban and for even putting a bounty upon their heads as is so often advised. We can afford to lose a few chickens and a few valuable birds rather than to be continually overrun with rats and mice and ground squirrels. Only those who are unable to realize that there are many kinds of hawks and owls with as many different habits, can advise such a short-sighted policy of wholesale destruction, and it emphasizes the need of education in this field. The farmer who has killed a hawk which he thinks is responsible for the disappearance of his chickens should be able to identify it and know whether or not he has the right bird. Otherwise he may lose the

rest of his flock while he basks in the apparent security of having killed the offender.

The fourth group of birds are those which serve man best as game. Every year in New York State nearly 300,000 persons take out hunting licenses and the value of the game taken is over three million dollars. There was a time not long since, when any bird that was large enough to eat was considered a game bird and large numbers of robins, meadowlarks, flickers, killdeers, and other insectivorous birds were bought and sold in the markets. Today we realize that these birds serve man far better as destroyers of insects and we confine our game birds to pheasants, grouse, quail, and water fowl which serve best in this capacity. As the number of hunters increases and the natural

(Continued on page 514)

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ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE, 1921

THE College may well congratulate itself that Dean Mann declined the offer of the post of commissioner of farms and markets of New York State. His resignation would have left a sorry vacancy in the executive chair and the absence of the quiet voice and the steady guiding hand which have made the ship of state ride the waves so smoothly would have indeed been missed.

To place service to others and a wider opportunity to further agricultural interests above greater prominence and an increased salary involves a sacrifice that many of us are unwilling to make. We admire men like the dean and other faculty members we know of who love their work too well and who regard their duty to agriculture too highly to let salary

alone enter into their determination to remain on the staff.

In days such as the present we are apt to lose sight of the fact that money does not buy love of our work, nor is it the motive which prompts some of our professors to remain at the College, tho if they were to leave, their talents could command a salary in some cases double what they now receive. The knowledge that one has found and is filling the niche where he is doing the most good to the most people is worth more than money can buy.

WITH this issue THE COUNTRYMAN suspends publication until fall. The usual index to the articles and authors of the past year will be found printed on the last four pages of this issue.

We take opportunity at this time to express our appreciation to our authors for the time and effort they went to in preparing their material. We realize our obligation to those who write for us without pay and out of time already subject to many other demands. It is to our authors in a large measure that THE COUNTRYMAN owes what merit it now possesses. A good many years ago the editors came to the conclusion that if the paper were to continue to hold the interest and the regard of its alumni readers it would be necessary to run articles from a more authoritative, more mature source than the student body. That is why we turned to our professors and to practical farmers thruout the state for our material. As a result, THE COUNTRYMAN has been lifted out of the high school class of publication and has assumed the earmarks of a more authoritative publication with a serious purpose in view.

THE COUNTRYMAN is pleased to announce the election of Miss Helen Dates '22, as woman's editor; of Miss Eva M. Peplinski '23, to the editorial staff; of J. E. Gilmore '23, to the business staff; and of W. L. Norman '23, to the circulation staff.



Systematizing Housework

"Man's work is from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

DO you believe this old saying to be true? I don't, at least not if each housekeeper resolves that it shan't be true in her case. Of course she can start early in the morning, baking, cleaning, and mending, and when one job is finished go to another that is waiting to be done. Then at the end of the day a tired and discouraged woman goes to bed saying, "Oh, will I ever get things straightened up and have time to rest and enjoy myself?" But she really doesn't expect that she ever will, for when the house gets cleaned there is baking to do, then there is churning, or canning and mending, and innumerable other things, and when they are done, and even before, it is time to start all over again.

Everyone envies the capable housekeeper who never seems hurried but always has her house in order and seems to have time for the little things which her neighbors can't crowd into a busy day. She takes a leading part in the community organizations and is recognized as a woman who can be counted on to help out in emergencies.

Is there any reason why the women who are always behind can't arrange their work with some of the same system and order which must be the secret of the success of the woman who always has time?

The size of most farm kitchens has a great deal to do with the convenience of working. But however the size of the kitchen may be regretted, it is often impossible to remedy it, and the next best thing, therefore, is to plan the work in such a way as to minimize this diffi-

culty. It is not as easy to work in a kitchen which has its equipment scattered around the different sides of the room as in the modern kitchen with its equipment arranged in such a way that from the stove to the cupboard, or sink, or table is but a few steps. If any change can be made in a large kitchen so that in one part of the room all the work of preparing food can be done, and the rest of the room left for the other work, it will be an improvement. Any arrangement which saves the housekeeper steps is worth while.

Other parts of housekeeping besides the kitchen work must be taken into consideration. Of the regular routine duties there are always a number with which the children can help. Their help is a great deal more beneficial if they are given certain duties for which they are held responsible, than if they help with one thing today and another tomorrow as it pleases their fancy. In this way, with everyone doing his or her share, the kitchen can be cleaned up and the vegetables prepared for dinner in the early part of the morning, leaving plenty of time for the extra things which come up each day.

If the living rooms and bedrooms are brushed up and tidied daily, a thorough cleaning once a week should be sufficient. A schedule of routine duties, such as washing, cleaning, baking, and the like, does not take long to plan and soon becomes a habit. In fact, one unconsciously finds herself doing the same things on certain days of the week. How else did Monday become such a universal wash day, or Saturday baking day?

Then there are the meals. Of course in summer there is the garden to rely

on for vegetables. This is a great help for it gives something to depend on and to fall back on in emergencies. Now suppose every three or four days, or at least each week, the housewife sits at her desk and makes a working plan of the meals for the next few days. These do not have to be complete menus, nor need they be strictly followed, but they

if done a few cans at a time while preparing the dinner vegetables, soon add up and before she realizes it the housekeeper is wondering how she came to have so many. The fruits and vegetables which it seems best to do more of at a time, as pears, peaches, tomatoes, beets, and berries, can be put in some day when the work is not as heavy as



"It is far more helpful to hold each of the children responsible for some particular task each day rather than to let them help with one thing one day and another the next, as it suits their fancy"

are a great help in saving them and a great deal of puzzling over what to have for dinner when that meal is only a few hours off. In the morning she knows what food has to be cooked that day and can plan the rest of the work accordingly.

Summer canning can be put in without much effort, and the more fruit and vegetables done without feeling that a great deal of extra time has been spent in doing them, the better pleased the housekeeper is at the end of the season. Such things as greens, peas, and beans,

usual, or on some specially planned day. A well-stocked preserve closet at the end of the season is a source of satisfaction and is an asset for the winter well worth the trouble it takes. If you don't believe it, try it.

Some people seem to have this habit of systematizing their work instinctively. Others never seem able to acquire system. If those who realize its worth try to persuade others to acquire it, some day it will no longer be true of farm women, as a class, that "Woman's work is never done."

F. T. C.



Former Student Notes



'18 B.S.—Joseph B. Kirkland and Miss Eleanor George '21, were married in Sage Chapel on April 20. Both were prominent in student affairs while members of the University community.

"Kirk" was born in Ellisville, Miss., and entered Cornell in the fall of 1914. In his freshman year he was on the freshman crew, and the following year rowed on the Varsity. During his college course he was in many other activities and a member of several honorary societies. He was a member of Sphinx Head, Aleph Samach, and Heb-sa, and was on the Freshman

Advisory Committee, Student Conference Committee, College Tax Committee, Senior Banquet Committee, Agriculture Honor Committee, the Student Council, and was the "C" representative on the Major Sports Council. He was also a member of the Glee Club, and spoke on the '86 Memorial, the Eastman, and the Rochester stages, the latter of which he won.

During his senior year he was stu-

dent assistant in the farm practice department. For two years following his graduation he remained as instructor in farm practice, his work consisting in

giving the farm practice examinations to those students who entered with no farm experience. His likable personality made him especially well fitted for this kind of work. In August, 1920, he gave up his position with the University to become principal of the high school and teacher of agriculture at the George Junior Republic at Freeville. He has since been made director at the Republic, the po-



J. B. KIRKLAND

sition he now holds.

Mrs. Kirkland, the daughter of the founder of the George Junior Republic, was also a well-known student in the University. She was president of the women's junior class, and was on the Agriculture Honor Committee. She completed the work for her degree in February.

Miss Esther George, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Lu-

ther C. Kirkland, brother of the groom and senior in the University, was best man. Reverend Scovel of Cortland officiated at the ceremony. The bridal party consisted of six bridesmaids, Misses Elizabeth Brewster '22, Virginia Brewster, Frances George, Mildred George, Molly Johnson, and Elizabeth Peters '23. The ushers were Al Whitehill '21, Bernard Smit '21, Gerald Williams '21, Kenneth Carver '20, John Fleming '21, and Laurence Knapp '22.

After the wedding a reception was held at "Daddy" George's residence at Freeville, mainly for the benefit of relatives and friends, and for people connected with the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland took a two-weeks' auto trip thru New York and New England for their wedding trip, visiting several cities, including Boston and New York City. They are now at home at the Republic, where Kirkland is resuming his work as director.

'11 D.V.M.—Dr. R. S. Banks is practicing veterinary medicine in New Berlin in the territory of the late Dr. W. S. Eggleston. Following his graduation, Dr. Banks instructed for some time at the University, leaving here to go to Sherburne and later to Worcester where he built up extensive practices.

'11 D.V.M.—Charles V. Noback is working in the hygienic laboratories, Bogota, Columbia, South America.

'11 B.S.—W. O. Strong is now teaching agriculture in the Oceana High School, Va., under the Smith-Hughes Act. His address is Oceana, Princess Anne County.

'12 B.S.—Raymond T. Burdick was recently appointed assistant professor of agronomy at the Colorado Agricultural College. The college is located at Fort Collins, Colorado.

'12 B.S.A.; '17 D.V.M.—Don D. Ward and George W. Derrick are engaged in farm bureau work in Onondaga County, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—Jacob Hirsch Weber was a recent visitor at the college. For the last three years he has been an inspector of milk pasteurization plants under the

New York State Department of Health. His home and headquarters have been in Albany.

'13 B.S.—Duane A. Hadsell is located at Orlando, Fla., where he is horticultural editor of the "Farm and Livestock Record" of Jacksonville, consulting pomologist for the "Citrus Industry" of Tampa, and traveling representative for the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company of New York City.

'13 B.S.—H. W. Hagemann expects to return from Florida soon to spend the summer in the New York office of the Wallerstein Plantations, Inc., located at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. His work during last winter consisted in raising over 100 acres of tomatoes for northern markets, and in caring for several large orange, grapefruit, and pear groves. The company is engaged in the introduction of the "papaya," a tropical melon of value for its medicinal properties. It also owns several cocoanut groves located near Miami, Fla. The headquarters of the company are located at 708 Avenue 1, Miami.

'13 B. S., '14 M.F.—Clarence Hahn recently called on some of his friends at the college. For several years he has been in Alaska. He is now the Superintendent of the Experiment Station, maintained by the Government at Rampart. Before going to Alaska Mr. Hahn was in the forestry service in Oregon.

'13 B.S.—Bruce P. Jones of New York City was recently married to Miss Anna Wilson, the sister of Mr. C. L. Wilson.

'14 B.S.—W. P. Brodie is agricultural agent for the Erie Railroad with headquarters at Jamestown. He is engaged in demonstration work and land improvement, and is charged with promoting better relations between the railroad and the farmers.

'14 B.S.—Jennette Evans is a junior in the Cornell Medical College, New York City, and expects to complete her work next year.

'14 B.S.—S. H. VanBenschoten is now in partnership with his father on a large dairy and poultry farm. The farm is located near Margaretsville.

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Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Cream Separator or Milker

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

'14 B.S.—Francis W. Wardle is managing his fruit farm at West Coxsackie, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—A. S. Kenerson, graduate and former instructor in vegetable gardening, has gone with the Burpee Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa. For the past three years he has been in the employ of the Rice Seed Co., Grass Lake, Mich., as field service man in their seed gardens.

'15 B.S.—Charles H. Reader will be located for the next few months in Anaheim, Calif., where he is associated with the Stewart Fruit Company. The address from which his mail will be forwarded is 238 Fort Washington Ave., New York.

'15 B.S.—E. C. Weatherby has changed his home address in Syracuse, to 109 Hawthorne Avenue.

'15 B.S.—A. S. Montague has changed his home address from Ann Harbor to Howell, Mich.

'15 B.S.—Henry W. Morrison has recently moved from Newburgh-on-the-Hudson to Rutherford, N. J. He is still engaged in the optical business.

'15 B.S.—Leonard A. Wood resigned his position as the Farm Bureau agent of St. Johnsbury County, Vt., last summer to accept a position as treasurer of the Plymouth Creamery System, Inc., with headquarters at 268-274 State Street, Boston. This company is a corporation, co-operative in nature, capitalized at \$500,000 to handle dairy products. It operates 12 plants in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Canada. The sales and distributing plant is located at the above address in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Wood live at 4 Park Vale Avenue, Allston. Last June the couple announced the birth of a daughter, Marjorie Jane.

'15 B.S.—Pascal K. Whelpton is now a professor of farm management at the Texas A. & M. College, located at College Station, Texas.

'16 B.S.—Orley G. Bowen is engaged in farm bureau work in New Jersey. His office is in New Brunswick.

'16 B.S.—George Cooper is connected with the Miller Rubber Co., with offices in New York City.

'16 B.S.—Charles H. Graves resigned last summer as Farm Management Demonstrator at the Michigan Agricultural College, located at East Lansing. He went immediately to South Shaftsbury, Vt., where he is the proprietor of "The Old Stone Grist Mill". On June 25, 1918, Mr. Graves married Miss Susan dePeyster of Brooklyn. In October, 1919, they announced the birth of a son, Jeremy Hitchcock.

'16 B.S.—Albert Hoefer was married on March 26 to Miss Helen Edsall, of Pine City. Their home is at 1602 Jacob Street, Troy. Hoefer is the junior extension leader for Rensselaer County.

'16 B.S.—Charles F. Sarle is teaching agriculture at the Indianola High School, Indianola, Iowa. He is teaching under the Smith-Hughes Act.

'16 B.S.—John A. Vanderslice, former editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, was married on Easter Monday to Miss Gertrude C. Edwards, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth L. Edwards of Pottstown. The ceremony took place at 6:30 in the evening, at the Pottstown Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration. The best man was Robert F. Vanderslice, the brother of the groom. The ushers were Messrs. Birge W. Kinnie, of New York; A. W. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del.; Harold A. Ball, of Wayne; and Arthur VanBuskirk, of Pottstown.

The bridegroom is at present a representative of the Hercules Powder Company. The couple will make their home after their honeymoon at Canton, O.

'16 Sp.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ubel announced the birth of a son on April 14. Mrs. Ubel was formerly Miss Bessie Bush of Ithaca. The couple now live at Silver Creek.

'17 B.S.—Walter B. Balch is engaged in experimental and extension floriculture and vegetable gardening work for the Kansas State Agriculture College. His home address is at 1623 Anderson Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

'17 B.S.—R. A. Browning, who has been in the surveying business at Buffalo, has taken a position as teacher of animal husbandry at Cobleskill State School of Agriculture. He succeeds

ANNOUNCE OUR LIVE STOCK SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Just as agriculture is the basis of all wealth, all industry, and all development in the United States, so is Live Stock the foundation to successful agriculture. This nation can not thrive without its farms; our farms can not prosper without their live stock. Today hogs and dairy cattle are in more than one sense stabilizing the nation and at all times live stock maintains the country's progress.

Because The Live Stock Industry occupies the key position in the nation's progress and because the Live Stock Industry is vital in the progress of the business of this company, The Quaker Oats Company recognizing this vital relation and desiring to contribute a part toward the growth and improvement of the nation's most important industry has established a Live Stock Service Department and has selected Professor J. A. McLean to develop and execute this phase of the Company's work.

Professor McLean holds an Arts degree from McMaster University, Toronto, and graduated in Animal Husbandry from the Iowa State College. For over four years he was head of the Animal Husbandry Department in the Massachusetts State Agricultural College where he established the major course in Animal Husbandry; for more than four years he was head of the Animal Husbandry Department in the University of British Columbia, there establishing a new department in a new institution. He has judged at many leading fairs from coast to coast. He is an extension lecturer with few equals. Whatever the type of his work is it has been marked with distinction and received with appreciation.

While his work in the Live Stock Service Department of the Quaker Oats Company will require considerable writing yet his services are available to county agents, breed secretaries and other extension agencies for lecture and demonstrational work along all live stock lines; to breed associations and fair secretaries for judging work; to all live stock developing agencies where this department can assist; and to every man who has a problem in the feeding, breeding and management of any class of live stock.

This is intended to be a real Live Stock Service Department; the more it is used, the more assistance it renders, the more pleased we will be.

The Quaker Oats Company Address: Chicago, U.S.A.

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It is impossible to overestimate the value of the herd test. "It eliminates the scrub and culls out the boarder," and insures to the Dairyman a productive herd.

Yet these beneficial results cannot be fully realized unless the increased milk yield is protected by such sanitary methods of production that have them selves met the test of day to day performance.

For over eighteen years



has provided this needed protection to the Dairy Industry and the sweet wholesome sanitary cleanliness it creates is recognized by Agricultural Colleges of the United States and Canada as the standard dairy sanitation.

Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser is guaranteed to meet every test in the dairy or the trial will cost you nothing.

Order from your supply house.

It cleans clean

Indian in
Circle



In Every
Package

The J. B. Ford Co.
Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Mich.

Stan Judd, who is going to start farming in Vermont.

'18 B.S.—Charles Baumeister is working in New Berlin.

'18 B.S.—Lucy Angela Driscoll was married to Mr. Daniel C. Warren last March. The couple are now living at 916 E. State St., Ithaca.

'18 B.S.—John A. Reynolds underwent an operation on March 23 for tuberculosis of the spine. The operation was performed by Dr. Fitch of Rochester, and is that will be successful. Reynolds is improving steadily, but will be an invalid for several months. He would appreciate letters from his friends. Mail for him may be sent in care of Dr. G. M. Peabody, Wayland, N. Y.

'18 Ex.—Theis Roberts is writing advertising for a New York advertising concern.

'19 Grad.—Chunjen C. Chen sailed for China on the "S. S. Empress of Russia" on May 26, from Vancouver, B. C. He will be connected with the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association as the Chief Investigator in Cotton Improvement, and his address will be in care of the Association, 10 Hong Kong Road, Shanghai, China.

'20 B.S.—Ernest G. Robinson is chief geologist with the Mid-Northern Oil Company of Billings, Mont. His address is Moore, Mont.

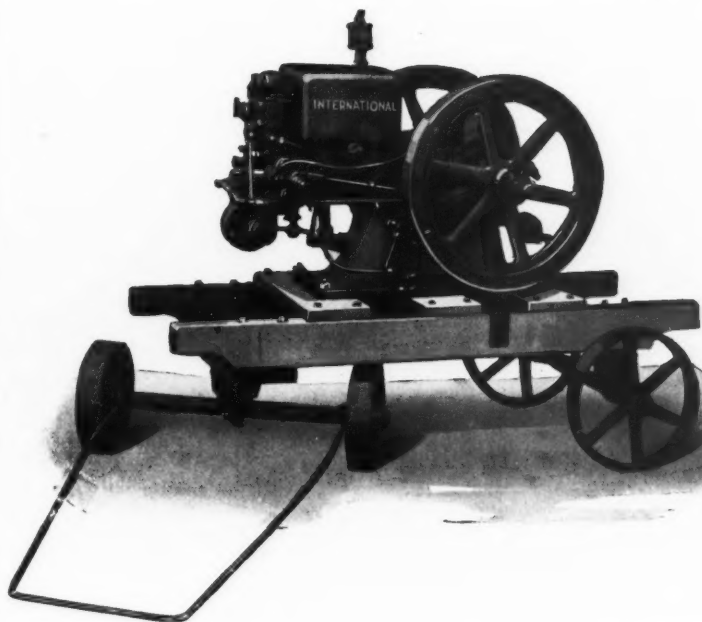
'20 B.S.—Russell Lord has resigned as assistant director of the Hampden County Improvement League, Springfield, Mass., and will start work July 1 as assistant editor of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, with the rank of assistant professor.

The Relation of Birds to Agriculture

(Continued from page 505)

game covers decrease, the law makers and naturalists are presented with a new problem, that of maintaining the game supply against great odds. But laws alone cannot create game, and the business of producing large numbers of game birds either by properly main-

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



International Engines Welcome Price Reductions

Prices on all International kerosene engines have come down. Any farmer can now get one of these well-known engines at a bargain price, and the lower fuel prices makes the cost of operating surprisingly low. It will run a cream separator, feed grinder, or washer and do a multitude of other tiresome jobs for only a few cents an hour.

International kerosene engines are simple, durable and reliable—thoroughly adapted to farm use by a Company backed by ninety years' experience in making farm machines. This dependable farm engine will meet your requirements. Don't waste your time and energy on jobs that the International can do at such small cost.

There are four sizes: 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h.p. Prospective owners will find International Engines at the nearby International dealer's place of business.

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We require as district manager in a certain territory someone of strong personality, an organizer, good at getting the facts and analyzing conditions, intelligent in drawing conclusions, and on-the-job in carrying out recommendations. This man would have to travel enough to keep his hand on things at all times.

It does not make much difference to us what line of business you have been in previously; in fact, editorial experience is not a necessary qualification.

Write us about your experience, and salary expected.

**AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL
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2 West 45th Street
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WANTED young man with a motor car to act as assistant district manager. Good pay for good service.

For Cheese Factories and Creameries

HANSEN'S

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Dairy Preparations

Pure, Concentrated, Ready to use.

For uniformly best results in making finest cheese, butter and buttermilk. America's standards backed by years of specialized experience, used in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract.

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Bulk, 1 gal. or larger.

To properly ripen the cream for butter, and the milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk, use Hansen's Lactic Ferment Culture.

For sale at all dairy supply stores.

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.

Little Falls, N. Y.

Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese" by J. D. Frederiksen, free on request.

tained reservations or by game farms is becoming increasingly important. It is a branch of applied ornithology that requires not only the instincts of the naturalist but the practical business sense of a good farmer—a combination that does not frequently occur. Most good farmers, however, have the naturalist's instinct latent within them, and can, when interested, make a success of raising pheasants as a side line either for food or for profit. But the man who puts his all into game birds should be especially qualified.

The objection is sometimes raised that game farming is not a legitimate farm enterprise but one in which only the city sportsman is interested. But if a farmer can, thru industry, produce mallard ducks and sell them for four dollars a pair, or pheasants and sell them for eight dollars, or wood ducks or canvasbacks and sell them for twenty or thirty dollars a pair, why is it not as legitimate as raising cauliflower, or spring lambs? The farmer owns the land and he should raise that which best suits himself, his soil, and his local condition, and that which brings him the best return for the labor expended.

There are thousands of acres of undrainable marshland, owned by farmers in this state, where once great numbers of waterfowl nested, but from which they have long since been exterminated. Here is another problem, for these areas should bring to their owners some revenue either as an addition to the food supply or from hunting leases.

There are some 14,000 species of birds in this world. They are as varied in their habits as they are in their color and form. A few of them are relentlessly destructive, the vast majority are eminently beneficial, and all of them are potent factors for the betterment of agriculture if properly utilized. But whether utilized or not, their very presence on the agricultural lands of the world, in the woods, and in the fields, makes farming more pleasant and life on the farm more attractive.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write

Sanders' Dusts

These dusts, developed by Mr. Sanders, Dominion Entomologist in Nova Scotia and having anhydrous copper sulphate as an active principle, are now available for commercial use.

We have prepared a circular describing the dusts and giving details of some of the experiences of successful growers.

RICHES, PIVER & CO.

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Lead Arsenate
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Bordeaux Mixture
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Paste and Powdered and of the finest quality. The dry materials are of a texture especially suited to dusting.

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A Complete Line of the John Deere and the Oliver Goods, as well as other
Agricultural Implements

All Kinds of Feeds, Grass Seeds and Fertilizer

Will Buy Produce at all Times at Top Market Price

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Universal Package

- its cost, comparatively, is very small
- it saves time in packing, handling and loading
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- it is used for both fruits and vegetables
- its attractive appearance nets top market prices

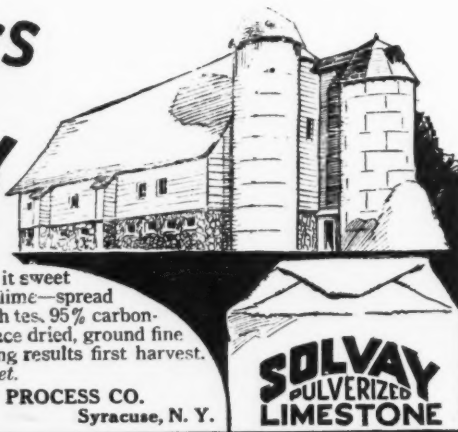
Write for "CAREER of the BUSHEL BASKET" by John T. Bartlett.
Efficient service assured—shipment made from nearest factory: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, and Texas.

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SUCCESS BUILT ON SOLVAY

Farm-Success rests squarely upon rich, productive soil. Most land needs lime to keep it sweet and fertile. When you lime—spread Solvay—guaranteed high test, 95% carbonates—non-caustic, furnace dried, ground fine to spread easily and bring results first harvest. Write for **FREE** Booklet.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
50½ Milton Ave. Syracuse, N. Y.



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Gives the farm a modern bath room

Plenty of Hot Water for Washing Clothes



Running Water Does Not Freeze—Keeps Stock Healthy



SWARTZ-LIGHT "It Saves Mother"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Makes it easy and quick for her to wash the clothes. Takes all the back breaking disagreeable work out of it. Simplifies dish washing by supplying running water—hot and plenty of it. Gives you a modern bathroom—ready in an instant for use. Permits the use of hose to water the garden. No more pumping and carrying water.

"Come to
Our Factory—
It Will
Pay You"

BEATS ALL COMPETITION IN OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY TEST

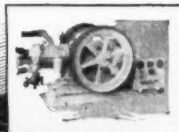
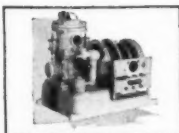
The Agricultural Engineering Department of the Ohio State University invited 23 different manufacturers of electric light plants to enter their products in a series of tests. Only five companies responded—eighteen made excuses. Out of the five entries one withdrew when the test was started.

Swartz Lighting Plant won first place in low cost of operation. Its cost was 6.47 cents per KW hour. Swartz Light used gasoline.

The Swartz-Light Plant won first rank in the low speed test. It won first place in ability to carry its load. It was the only plant in the contest not bolted to a concrete base. It operated almost without vibration. This contest was held by Prof. F.W. Ives of Ohio State University. Write us for a copy of the test.

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SWARTZ-LIGHT
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Built by Swartz Electric Company
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REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

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can touch bein' under
the open sky. That's why your
College of Agriculture at
Cornell University plans

Farmers' Field Days

as an outdoor showing of the way new
truths are found on the farms at Ithaca.
Automobile tours, baseball, horse-shoes—
all one big picnic with a chance to learn
some facts.

And for those who really care for speech-
ifyin' there's Bailey Hall, where there are
seats for two thousand to hear one good
talk each day.

And, pshaw, it ain't goin' to rain anyhow;
but 'sposin' it should! There's two acres
under a roof in the Drill Hall.

June 23, 24, 25

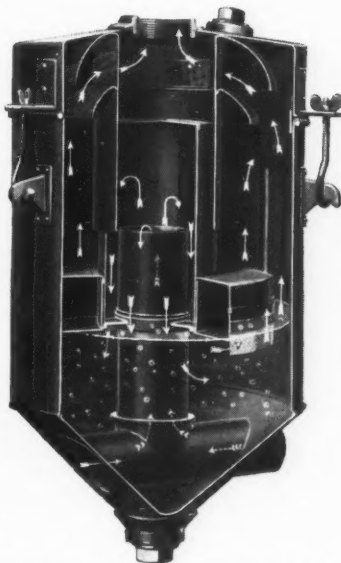
Of course you are coming with the family

Clean Air Essential For Prolonged Life of Tractor Motor

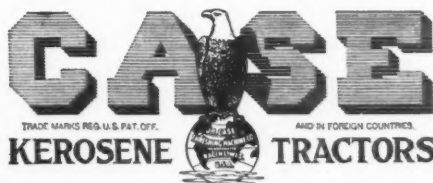
EVEN the best automobile or truck motors are unsuited for continuous successful tractor operation. They are likely to be too short-lived to stand the grind of constant heavy draw-bar work in dusty fields. Aside from having inadequate bearings and shafting for such work, the cylinder walls, pistons and piston rings would be worn down quickly by dust-laden air as if by emery powder. Result: low compression, loss of power, waste of fuel.

All Case Kerosene Tractors are equipped with the Case patented air washer of our own design and manufacture. It thoroughly cleanses the air that is drawn with the fuel into the cylinders. The air is drawn through water and two screens, the latter preventing bubbles from carrying dust through the carburetor to the motor. In this way all grit is removed and a clean, moist, highly explosive mixture is delivered to the cylinders.

Clean air is just as essential to tractor motor life as it is to human life. In designing and building Case Kerosene Tractors, every known safeguard has been provided to insure long life, and economical, efficient operation.



J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
Dept. F302 Racine, Wisconsin



This is No. 6 of a series of brief treatises dealing with correct tractor design and construction. Keep a complete file for future reference. Students especially interested in tractors are invited to visit the Case factories at Racine, Wisconsin and learn the details of modern tractor construction, at first hand.

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Happenings

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume II

June, 1921

Number 9

Agricultural Family Reconciled At Last

Sundry Sons and Doughty Daughters Have Familiar Reunion—Ag Banquet

Wow, how they did eat!—at the Ag banquet in the Domecon Cafeteria, Friday evening, April 22.

"Having finished the chapter on 'Feeds and Feeding'," said Toastmaster Jack Fleming, "let us proceed with the dignified part of the program." "Doc" Sibley, the first speaker, discoursed pleasantly and convincingly about the cultivation of good taste. Leimbach and Tuttle followed up "Doc" Sibley on "the resources of entertainment" by strumming their conversant banjos to an uncertain but pleasing conclusion. Miss Irma Greenawalt, "the coed from Colorado," spoke upon "The Coed Counterpoise." Her words were brief, her eyebrow gestures were pleasing, and the men clapped when she finished. "Dick" Dickinson gave "The Student Viewpoint" admirably well.

Cavanaugh Shows Good Taste

A bagpipe symphony by W. R. Crawford '24, followed. This was an organic thrill, all right—it horned away like a circus callopie gone wrong on Scotch whiskey. Professor Cavanaugh picked up the program at the Scotch whiskey point and carried it on for some time by winding his watch chain around his fountain pen and discussing Scotch whiskey and chemical food, the apostles and the professor's viewpoint, and the Baptist navy and ducking the frosh.

Plug Hat is Missing

Following Professor Cavanaugh, H. K. Snively burlesqued Bert Williams in an expressive poker game. Toastmaster Jack Fleming, after some more allusions to his scholastic accidents, reproved Dean Mann for not bringing the traditional plug hat to the banquet. "A. R." replied that the hat made him bald; then he censored Professor Cavanaugh's jokes and wound up the program by awarding the shingles to the Ag college athletes.

The utter familiarity of the social intercourse and the frequent lapses of table manners among those present despite constant reminders that the affair was a banquet proved that the Ag college community is a neighborly lot of natural, friendly folks.

Athletic Trophy Apparently At Home on Ag Campus

The Ag college athletes will probably win the intercollegiate athletic championship as they finished second in soccer, tied for second place in the indoor track meet, and won first honors in cross-country, basketball, and crew. This gives Ag 43 points as against 28 for Chem, their nearest rivals. By making a fair showing in the baseball tournament and in the intercollegiate track meet, May 26, they will easily win the intercollegiate trophy. Ag won the trophy last year.

"Appropriate" Says Dean Mann

Dean Mann claims that a shingle, properly applied, is the best treatment for husky farm boys. Demonstrations were made on the following:

Baseball—E. R. Barney, J. C. Gee, E. B. Giddings, H. B. Gifford, R. W. Gray, H. C. Grinnell, B. A. Jennings, C. W. Nordgren, R. J. Quackenbush, J. H. Porter, W. S. Robinson, G. A. Spader.

Soccer—B. W. Axt, W. S. Fry, E. B. Giddings, J. A. Groenewald, B. A. Jennings, W. W. Simonds, B. E. Trowbridge, D. J. Wickham.

Track—N. P. Brown, R. E. Brown, A. A. Doppell, H. C. Foote, D. W. Kimball, I. R. Mack, W. J. Pratt, I. P. Slack, J. Vandervort.

Crew—S. L. Althouse, C. M. Carpenter, O. S. Levitz, F. E. Mather, L. T. Mead, C. W. Putnam, R. R. Usher, S. J. Wilkins.

Basketball—C. H. Barnard, J. S. Cowan, E. C. P. Sanger, G. P. Seibler, T. Szymoniack.

Eastman Visits Cornell

Mr. A. R. Eastman of Waterville, N. Y., who has permanently endowed the annual Eastman Prize Sneaking Stage, was the guest of "old man" (Professor) Everett for the week-end activities of Spring Day. Mr. Eastman, with four carloads of personages from our community, including Dean Mann, Dean Bailey, the Eastman Stage contestants and sundry professors and respected citizens, indulged in a strictly masculine session at the Republic Inn at Freeville, May 20, as the guest of J. P. Kirkland '18, superintendent of the George Junior Republic. Dean Bailey reminisced pleasantly about his acquaintance with Theodore Roosevelt, many uncensored stories were told, and, all in all, the crowd got pretty well acquainted.

Plucky Ag Crew Wins Intercollegiate Race

Defeat Arts in Tense Struggle Despite a Broken Oarlock— Five Colleges Represented

Despite the handicap of a broken oarlock which continually interrupted the smoothness of their stroke the husky Ag crew pulled in a quarter of a length ahead of the "Fine Arts" combination in the most exciting finish which the 20,000 spectators experienced at the regatta on Cayuga Lake, Spring Day. The five crews representing Ag, Arts, M.E., C.E., and Chem., started at the 1 5/16 mile buoy with the Ag crew, considered the strongest college combination developed in years, out for a course record. At the quarter mile stake Ag was leading by two lengths and rowing a smooth, powerful stroke when the oarlock of Perreuxaux, rowing number 3, broke, and his oar snapped loose. From then on it was a tense struggle. At each stroke "Perry's" oar would jump out, but, by systematic work and powerful strokes, the crew fought its way along.

Arts Pushes Ag to Close Finish

The Arts combination, fighting for the lead, edged up abreast of Ag near the finish, but a "heart-breaking spurt that aroused the crowd to a frenzy of admiration" pulled the plucky Ag crew across the finish line a quarter of a length ahead of the Arts boat. Despite the handicap the Ag men covered the course in 7 minutes, 13 seconds, only 6 seconds slower than the record.

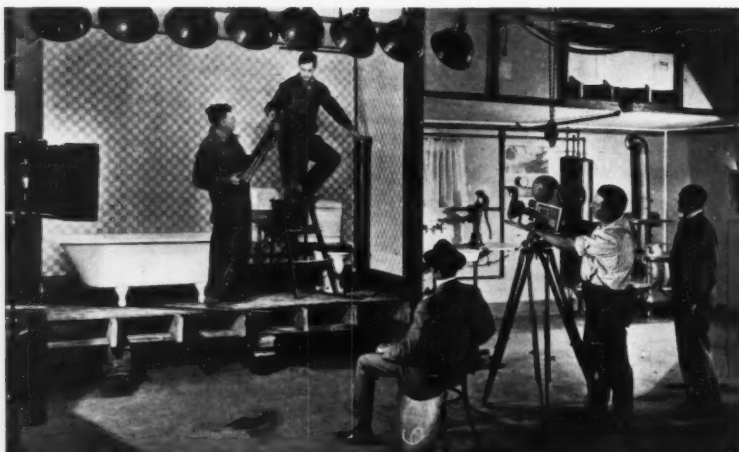
Much of the credit for the remarkable showing of the Ag crew is due to the systematic work of Jack Pone '22, who has been stroking the combination this Spring.

The men on the victorious crew are: Number 1, "Dick" Peabody; 2, "Ruth" Rutherford; 3, "Perry" Perreuxaux; 4, "Hank" Luhrs; 5, "Stan" Munro; 6, "Steve" Stone; 7, "Fitch" Fitch; 8, stroke, Jack Pope; coxle, "Shorty" Blinder.

Of Little News

Professor and Mrs. A. F. Gustafson announced the birth of a daughter, Gertrude Jean, born April 13.

A daughter, Ruth Evelyn, was born to Mr. and Mrs. "Perce" Dunn, April 7.



BEHIND THE SCENES WITH OUR FAMOUS FLIM-FLAMMERS
Professor Robb and Asst. Professor Behrends acting a scene for their new feature,
"Caught in the Kitchen, or Professors as Plumbers."

Robb Does Great Fade-Away in Pipe Film

"H'ray! Water!" Cries Coed
When "Profs" Install New
Plumbing System

"Hold that wrench so we can see it! All right, now fade out—fade out!"

The voice of the director dominates the set where Professor Robb and Assistant Professor Behrends, their faces colored the brilliant yellow which takes white on the movie film, are wrestling with a real kitchen sink in the three walls, open at the front, which constitute the movie kitchen. The glare of eight blue nitrogen bulbs and two double carbon arcs beats down on their labors, their make-up runs in furrows down their cheeks, the director waves his arms, and "Gene", the camera man, nonchalantly cranks "the box."

[Coed Stars with Pail of Water

Enter the heroine, Miss Fleming, a coed dressed in a blue kitchen frock and apron, her face painted (of course) as yellow as the men's and her lips a ghastly blue. She walks across the kitchen for the fourth time and turns the faucet in the sink. To the cry of "Water" and the opening of a valve off stage connected to a hose, real water runs into the sink.

"Now try it just once more, and then we'll shoot it," says the director. Wearily she repeats and then, "Now come on—chin up—you're glad to get water! Shoot!" And "Gene" cranks the camera while she does it again.

All this took place up in our

rural engineering laboratories about the middle of May, and the film was made to show folks in the country how to install running water and the conveniences that go with it in an ordinary country home.

The taking of the picture was financed by the American Red Cross, while the college supplied the actors and equipment. The State Department of Health will distribute the film to rural communities by means of an auto truck, the "healthmobile", which carries a complete motion picture projecting outfit. The Red Cross will also distribute the picture thruout the country and it will be used in reconstruction work in France.

"Blistah Listerine" Calmly Busts All Cow Records

Glista Ernestine staged a comeback equal to Hy Wing's return from the bottom of the earth when she made a world's record the week ending May 23 by producing her 7th consecutive lactation period of over thirty pounds of butter. "Jim" Beirmeister '20, former Cornell cow statistician (who, Hy Wing claims, alienated the affections of Glista), returned to conduct the tests, and, despite the recent hot weather which prevented pushing Glista by heavy feedings, he coaxed her to squeeze out more than eighty pounds of milk a day. Glista has twice produced 100 lbs. a day for 100 consecutive days and over 100 lbs. a day in five different years of her life. She celebrates her thirteenth year of a cow's life as the peer of all cows, for no other cow ever gave seven consecutive lactation period records of over thirty pounds of butter.

Domecon Girls Visit New York on Business

Inspect Everything from Laundries and Subways to Roof Gardens and Shows

"Cornell Coeds Discover New York!" was the way the New York papers wrote up the story of the twenty-two domecon girls taking Institutional Management who visited various hotels, markets, restaurants, and laundries in the great metropolis during the Spring recess. To quote the press again, "They are sturdy and intelligent looking, with conspicuously fresh, natural complexions." The girls liked that. It made them feel agricultural and rather hygienic, so they jammed their umbrellas down the necks of the 5th avenue bus conductors and, at the call of "low bridge", prostrated themselves under the seat.

One of the pleasing features of the trip was the welcome tendered by the Longshoreman's Union at the Fish Markets. They voiced their approval of coeducation, particularly the Cornell variety. To avoid a riot the coeds made this particular tour of inspection rather short.

In general they worked hard, putting in longer hours than were compatible with numerous other plans, so, when they arrived at a theatre after visiting educational features from 8 A. M. till 7:30 P. M., they felt like true "tired business women."

They spent an entire day going thru the Hotel Commodore as guests of the management, and it is said that they sadly depleted a daily output of candy at Huyler's factory.

H. Wing, American, Tells Of South Sea Trip

Rejuvenated by Lengthy Sojourn in Antipodes Where He Studies Agriculture

After an absence of approximately eight months, Professor ("Hy") Wing has returned from New Zealand and Australia, brimful of interesting yarns about the "back country."

"At no time was I accosted by aborigines or South Sea sirens," says Professor Wing, regretfully. Commenting upon his study in Australia, he said:

"The chief occupation in Australia is raising sheep for wool and, therefore, a distinct and superior strain of Merinoes has been developed. These are pastured on large ranges, fenced in, and patrolled by boundary riders comparable to our cowboys."

Here Professor Wing saw his chance to display distinct Americanism, so he became a boundary rider, "rode range," ate mutton and bread as the general fare, and slept in sheet-iron shacks, all of which he claims he enjoyed.

"New Zealand," he said, "is more strictly a dairying country, the milk products being manufactured into butter and cheese. The weather is so mild that it is not necessary to house the cattle—an ideal dairy condition from the cost-of-production point of view."

No Colleges Like Cornell

Concerning their agricultural education, Professor Wing said that they have but four or five schools comparable to our colleges and that these have approximately 200 students each, the work consisting of three days class room work and three days practical work. The government runs several experimental farms on which work is done in seed improvement. Agricultural stations comparable to our farm bureaus are established, but lack efficient organization.

Professor Wing said that the Antipodeans displayed much interest in our methods of farming, but questioned, with red-nosed wonder, our survival in such an arid atmosphere of prohibition.

Leaving Sydney, Australia, March 30, he arrived at San Francisco about the middle of April and then, it is reported, it didn't take him very long to reach Ithaca.

We're Getting a New Building

Representatives of the State Architect's office visited the college several times this month to confer with the University Committee on Buildings. Dean Mann and members of the dairy department are making the final plans for the revision of the dairy building and it is hoped the contract may be let in time to begin construction this summer. The new dairy building will be located on the site just north of the animal husbandry and will face west.

Mrs. R. B. Hinman

Mrs. R. B. Hinman, wife of Assistant Professor Hinman of Animal Husbandry, died at the City Hospital, Sunday morning, May 22, after an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Hinman came to Cornell with her husband during the Summer of 1920 when Mr. Hinman assumed his duties in the college, and she had always been active with her husband in many of the young people's activities. Our sincere sympathies go out to Mr. Hinman in this, his period of bereavement.

Dean Mann Likes Ag College

Neighbor (Dean) A. R. Mann '04, declined the offer of the position as State Commissioner of Farms and Markets, recently offered him by the State Council of Farms and Markets.

"I am sensible of the opportunities and privileges," stated Dean Mann, "which the commissionership of farms and markets affords, and I am grateful to the members of the Council of Farms and Markets who felt that I might be able, in some degree at least, to discharge the responsibilities. I am, however, not available for the appointment. I know that I should not leave my present work, in which the opportunity for useful public service is wide."

It is said that before declining the position Dean Mann looked at the weather map, took a short walk around the Ag campus, and returned joyfully to the office, determined to stay with us.

Mrs. Hoover Visits "Dickey"

Mrs. Herbert Hoover passed thru these parts en route to California, May 11, and stopped in our midst as a guest of Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose. "Dickey" Domecon entertained her and nonchalantly remarks that she told him how she raised young Herbert and approved of his (Dickey's) epoch-making history. Miss "Van" and Flora Rose, associated with "the Hoovers" in conservation work, and Leland Stanford alumni at Cornell, including "Uncle Pete" and his wife (Mrs. A. W. Smith), Professor Bristow Adams and Mrs. "B. A.", attended a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Hoover.

Everything Worked Out Fine

The week of May 22-29 has been designated by President Harding as forest protection week. The Forestry Club is hoping to get motion pictures on fire protection and are arranging to show them at the Strand and the Ag assembly.

Frigga Fylgae Elections

Frigga Fylgae, Ag girls' society, elected the following officers for the year 1921-22: President, Miss S. R. Merritt '22; vice-president, Miss E. M. Watson '23; secretary, Miss E. S. Roseboom '23; treasurer, Miss R. E. Wickes '23; publicity manager, Miss R. V. Rice '23; membership manager, Miss H. J. Potter '23.

"B. A." Again the Source Of Much Good News

Reportorial Professor Speaks at Editorial Conference—Sees Old Cornellians

Professor Bristow Adams was the principal speaker at the statewide short course for editors held at the University of Minnesota, May 5-6-7, attended by editors of Minnesota papers desiring conferences and instruction mainly upon editorial policies. Professor Adams took part in round-table discussions and, on the second day of the conference, gave the principal speech of the conference: "The Country Weekly as a Necessary Element in Community Life." The advance program stated, "Professor Adams has made perhaps as careful a study of the problems of the country newspapers as any man in America, and he has a real message for Minnesota's editors."

On the third day he spoke upon "The Local Weekly as the Best Farm Journal," and judged the Minnesota papers for appearance and contents (as he has judged the papers of Kansas and New York). He saw former Professor W. A.

Quiets Agitated Alumni

Riley of entomology and Instructor H. H. Knight '14, both former bug chasers at Cornell and keenly interested in Cornell affairs. They had heard that appropriations had been curtailed so much that some professors would have to accept reductions while others would have to leave. Professor Adams assured them that there was nothing in such rumors.

"B. A." Busts Into Print (Again)

Professor Bristow Adams is a little happier than usual, for the *Literary Digest* for May 7 ran his *Extension Service News* story on "Teaching Community Housekeeping Thru the Home Bureau." They used a large picture, "Check your baby here," showing the Home Bureau checking service for children at fairs, farmers' weeks and similar gatherings. The article shows that the Home Bureau is building up rural community life thru work with school children, teachers, community groups, and churches.

Remember Ship-Yard Racket?

The Ag college repair gang has completed refooring the east porch of Bailey Hall. Something "killed" the concrete in the old floor (less than a year old)—cause unknown; result, leakage into the laboratories in the basement. The gang laid a new concrete floor with a waterproof layer of tar and pitch felt reinforced with wire. It is reported that the plant pathologists in the basement laboratories have removed the umbrellas from their microscopes and are now studying cactus instead of sea weed.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. II | June | 1921

Tastes and Flavors

A lot of young folks are expecting to leave our community this June, of whom many, indeed, may return, while the rest will be out and out graduates, or just out and out. (We feel quite certain that someone will have to volunteer to join this third group.) Our departing sons and dough-stirrers will scatter themselves into many and different lands. Assuming, then, that we have college men and dough, spread over the world, how is anyone going to know that the men are college students and that the doughy stir started in collegiate circles? It sounds easy but it is a sticky proposition.

Extricate ourselves from the dough, as it were, we suggest that good taste should be the distinctive characteristic of the college-bred. In the field or the home, taking it easy or really working, the college man has an eye for values, a distinct vertebrate column for backing up decisions, and the good taste which sees the fitness of things, delicately discriminating good ingredients from bad.

If you have not appetized your good taste yet, you cannot do so by attempting to act "collegiate" this Summer. Do not take a note book to fall asleep with on the hay rigging or a bug index for your fishing trips. We all intend that college shall be "plumb forgot" this Summer. (Those are sweet words just now.) No doubt some half-baked scientist may actually forget that ammonium, sodium, and potassium salts are soluble—which proves nothing at all, at all. But should anyone forget that good taste in the selection of everything from the dough thru the roasting to the finished pudding—ah, then, alas! he may be "collegiate" but he is not college bred.

A Word for the Athletes

The Ag college athletes have practically won the intercollegiate athletic championship, and, aside from the healthy recreation they have enjoyed in putting up good fights, and the additional satisfaction of realizing victory, they deserve the praise of the college. They have rendered us a tangible service.

And in the Spring . . .

Did you ever hike way off on a Sunday, perch up on some secluded ledge and then find that there were a lot of Cornell students hiking all around you? Taughannock Falls, Buttermilk Glen, and many other such spots are weekly meccas for the Cornellians with the out-of-doors bent. These opportunities which Cornellians have for refreshing and valuable trips to spots of scenic and scientific interest cannot be overemphasized.

Retreating Richard

"Dicky" Domecon cannot leave without a few tears from our editorial fountain pen. He was a good lad, Dick was, and the source of much freak news for this neighborhoodly Journal. We regret his departure, tho we realize that it is necessary. May he contribute as much mirth and experience to his new environment as he has to the one he is now leaving.

Be Original

Our campus is "decorated" with many and clever "off the grass" signs, all well meant. There is plenty of grass, if one must leave our numerous walks, and the spirit of the signs is, "walk on the grass—not where the grass is worn off." College men should be original enough to strike out across untrodden places and avoid falling into the beaten path.

The Point Beyond Which . . .

Some of our highly respected citizens and some of the old timers who renewed acquaintances in these parts last Spring Day were so gol dern drunk they were nuisances. If a man must drink, say we, let him go out back of the barn. It ain't good manners to get drunk before the women folks and especially when we got some out-of-town girls and grown folks visitin' us. Most of the drinkin' is jest darn fool kids tryin' to show off, anyway, and it's agin law and order, too.

Ain't It the Truth?

Throwing a mean dig at the university "snake" we note that the verb "to snake" means, in the latest nautical sense (not the collegiate "wet", but the mercantile, shipshape, shiver-me-timbers interpretation), "to snake" means "to pass small stuff." Davy Jones, you're a wise old sailor!

Neighbor (Doctor) Betten's wife is teaching clothing in domecon, replacing Miss Hunter who is recuperating from a recent illness.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

The Fish Culturists, particularly the hard-shelled variety, report a recent shortage of crabs in Cayuga Lake.

Professor Everett was unable to deliver his famous address on "The Odoriferous Structure of Smoke" at the Journalists' Delicate Brown Roast, May 9, because they don't believe in speeches, but, to console him, they sang the following tribute, written by E. D. II:

(Tune—"Solomon Levy")

Verse:
My name is George A. Everett; I'm known to all the bunch
As the Prof who likes his pipe better than he likes his lunch.
I smoke nice, strong tobacco from the Adirondacks far,
But I like it, folks, I like it; and I use it, yes, By Gar!

Chorus:
Oh, Georgie Everett, smoke your darned old pipe;
Yes, Georgie Everett, be sure and have it ripe.

The girls that hate tobacco will sniff around you sure;
You'll fix 'em, George, you'll fix 'em, with the good old-fashioned cure.
Just fill your furnace up with the sturdy knockout drops—
One whiff will make 'em feel that they need some darn good props.

2nd verse:
I know the French-Canadians, I've hung around them much.
They smoke the old "tobac", By Gar, and chew the old "None-Such".

They raise so many children that we often wonder how—
It's because they smoke tobacco that would kill the average cow.

Cornell's famous cows shall graze in peace according to the policy of silence recently enforced by Professor ("Hy") Wing, our authority on cowology and pastureation. ("Hy") claims that the noisy reports of pistol practice disturbed the milk-producing magnanimity of our Gilstas. In the future, it is reported, Major Christian will remember the admonitions of "Hy" Wing and conduct silent pistol practice.

The college fish hatchery in Cascadilla Creek has a new edition of trout fry just hatched from wild trout eggs which Professor Embody recently received from Oregon. It is reported that some rats stole fish eggs from the hatching trays and that the year-old fingerling trout at the station have had their several salt baths as antidote for Ichthyothirius, an affliction of fish cooties.

"I'm old and bald," says Betten. "My job ain't all jest settin', My wife has gone To domecon And now my meals I'm gettin'."

"This goes against the grain," muttered the Ag man on the outdoor lab trip as he hiked across a wheat field.



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Army Summer Hose, 7 pr. for.....\$1.00

Khaki Summer Shirts.....1.00

Navy Blue Work Shirts.....1.00

Army Dress Shoes.....4.98

Wrap Leggings (4 inch width).....1.45

Cartridge Belts......75

Army Web Belts......25

Officers' Dress Shoes.....6.50

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Army and Navy Raincoats.....6.50

Every One Guaranteed and will Shed

Water Like a Duck's Back. State

size when ordering.

Hip Boots (Best Makes).....3.95

Made by the Best Factories in the

Country, such as U. S. Rubber Co.,

Hood Rubber Co.'s Bull's Eye.

Army Hobnail Shoes.....4.75

Khaki Riding Breeches.....2.95

Gabardine Riding Breeches.....4.95

O. D. Wool Army Shirts.....3.85

O. D. Wool Riding Breeches.....4.95

All Wool Army and Navy Blankets.....5.25

Officers' Field Desks.....6.75

Khaki Summer Trousers.....\$1.95

A Hundred Other Bargains

Gillette Razor and Blades.....1.95

Regular \$5.00 Gillette Safety Razor

and Blades in Rigid Case.

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The Most Practical and Durable Tent

for Camping, Hiking and Boy Scouts.

Size 7½ ft. x 6½ ft.

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Buckle. State size.

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Officers' Driving Gloves.....1.50

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Coat. A Combination Top Coat and

Shower Proof Coat. Well Tailored.

Silk Lined with Belt and Adjustable

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Arctics, Four Buckle.....1.95

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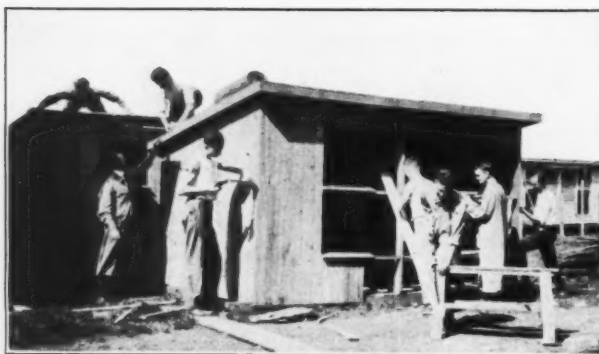
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Ithaca, N. Y.



THE CORNELL WAY

The best way to learn how to build hen-houses is to build hen-houses. Professor Botsford shows the fellows how to put up a palatial "Cornell Hen-House." (Note the biceps on Schaenen, pretending to be working on the already completed front corner. Schaenen swings a mean blade on the varsity crew.)

"Doc" Maynard Reports . . .

After two years of experimentation with white rats, Dr. Maynard and Mr. Fronda, a graduate student, are publishing a bulletin on the results of their investigation, dealing particularly with the quality of protein in commercial feeding stuffs, especially in coconut oil meal. The experiments showed that coconut meal, with proper supplements, would produce a high quality feed mixture, the coconut protein being superior to that in corn and comparable to that of alfalfa meal and kaffir corn. The results were obtained by comparing the effects on the white rats fed the different grain proteins as a sole source of protein in a diet otherwise adequate.

The experiments on the rats which have been carried on for the past two years by Dr. Maynard will be continued. He is now directing his efforts to determine whether or not the vitamin content of the cow's food governs the vitamin content of the milk, which is one of the chief sources of vitamins in the human diet. No definite data has as yet been secured on this problem.

"Dickey" to Bust Out this June

Diamond Dick, the dear delight of domecon's doughty daughters, has decided to depart. He has accepted a position as center of attention in a well-established New York family. He will not stay, no! not by a jug-full!

Dick entered Cornell on April 15, 1920, a three-weeks-old baby weighing eight pounds and three ounces. On his first birthday, March 25, 1921, he weighed twenty-seven pounds—a result of eating cereal gruel, vegetables (you remember the spinach soup), fruit juices (especially domecon's prune juice in bond), and his daily quart of milk.

During the year Dick made remarkable progress and his records show that during the first three

months he gained in weight at the rate of nearly eight ounces a week. He weighed, at the end of his first year, three times his birth weight, which, the domecon department informs us, is what a proper baby should accomplish.

Kermis Gets New Scenery

A complete scenic outfit has been acquired by the Kermis Committee from the former Wharton Moving Picture Studio at Renwick for use in the annual production of the Kermis. Heretofore the annual Farmers' Week play has had to rely on the town theatres for the staging.

Owing to the purchase of the Renwick Estate by the city authorities it became necessary for the former studio to be dismantled and the equipment sold. After consultation with the faculty, the student committee entered the market and was successful in obtaining a complete outfit of excellent scenery for a nominal sum.

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HELIOS

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"Hy" Wing the G. of H. at Surprise Affair

"Hy" Wing was banqueted by the An Hus herd out at the East end of the campus, Thursday evening, May 12. After imprisoning "Hy" on his farm for several unexplainable hours they brought him out to the surprise banquet given in honor of his safe return from Australia and the South Sea sirens. As it happened, this Spring is the fortieth anniversary of "Hy's" graduation from Cornell so he was allowed to reminisce freely, touching now and then upon interesting topics.

"I kin remember," said "Hy", "when there was only three departments in the Ag college and Doctor Roberts was head of all three."

Coincidentally with this banquet a staff meeting of the An Hus department was held, attended by "Hy" Wing, a barn hand, and his wife.

Several acres of land lying across the road eastward from the new biological field station in Renwick Park have been accepted by the trustees of the University as a gift from Mr. Jared T. Newman '75. The tract is bounded on the south by Pleasant Grove Brook which can supply water for use in the biological field station and possibly, in the future, be used in the development of fish ponds. At present this hillside is covered with woods and flowers and will be kept as a wildlife preserve. The land for the old field station was the gift of Mr. Newman in 1907.

Co-operation among the closely allied interests of the plant pathologists, entomologists, and certain businesses of the country has at last been realized in the new Crop Protection Institute, in whose organization Professor Whetzel of Plant Pathology has taken a leading part. The movement was started several months ago by the National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

The Summer Camp required of all juniors in Forestry will be pitched on the old Cornell camp grounds on the Mt. Morris trail at Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks in Franklin County, the work being carried on in the forests belonging to the Oval-wood Dish Company. Professors Recknagel, Bentley, and Spring will have charge of the research and field work which lasts from August 20 to September 17.

The seven-foot flower spike as thick as a banana, and the little brownish-pink flowerettes on the strange plant in the garden south of the COUNTRYMAN office has attracted considerable attention from the admirers of the Ag college flower garden. This plant which is bursting forth into high and weird blossoms is an Eremus Robusta, imported from the Himalaya Mountains.

Professor Hazard, a member of the faculty, Miss Moses and Miss Blinn, alumni, and Catherine Harris '22, a student of Home Economics, were initiated into Omicron Nu, Domecon honorary society, May 4.

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DOM ECON

Miss Canon, assistant extension professor, Prof. Monsch, head of the foods department, and Miss Blackmore, head of the clothing department, will attend the convention of the Home Economics Association at Swampscott, Mass., June 27-29. Darn near all the rest of the domecon staff will be there non-officially.

Dr. Henry C. Sherman, professor of Food Chemistry at Columbia University and author of "Food Products," visited the Home Economics Department the week-end of April 30, and gave several lectures to the students on research work in nutrition, especially about the work being done by nutrition students and experiments which he has personally made.

Professor Lula G. Graves, who has been professor of dietotherapy for the past three years, will resign from the Economics staff July first to accept an appointment as superintendent of dietaries and professor of dietetics in the training school of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.

The state appropriation for bulletins has been entirely used and the college will be unable to issue more bulletins until after July 1.

The girl's crews are busy rowing on Beebe Lake in preparation for the inter-class races to be held June 4. Special interest is being taken in athletics this year as the Self-Government Association has given a silver loving cup to the Girl's Athletic Association, to the presented to the class winning the athletic championship for the year.

The varsity and freshman track teams have had their training table in the domecon cafeteria for the Spring season and, judging from the Penn meet, the food agrees with them. They are a noisy bunch of fellows and every week or so they feel that they have wind enough to sing out a few songs or have some stunts by the backward (?) men. The weight throwers, high jumpers, milers, and sprinters, all eat practically the same kind of food.

Misses Ella Day '21, Ruby Odell '21, and Flita Huff '21, have been elected to Phi Kappa Phi, University honorary society.

Professors Rose and Monsch, who were members of Phi Kappa Phi at Kansas University, have been formally elected to membership in the Cornell Chapter.

Leslie Card '14, Frank Lathrop, Carl Muessebeck, and Laurence Norton, instructors; and Harry Ruehe, Louise Solberg, Richard White, and Thomas Wolfe, graduate students, were also initiated into this honorary society, May 3.

AN HUS

Twenty-five students taking An Hus 12, "meat and meat products," made the required inspection trip to the stock yards and packing houses at Buffalo, May 9-10, accompanied by Mr. Knapp, the instructor. They visited the stock yards, where they learned the methods of grading live stock, and then inspected the Klink packing house and the New England plant, where they noted the methods of grading the pressed carcasses of beef. At the Jacob Dold plant, the largest in Buffalo, they were able to study the industry at its highest efficiency, noting especially the inspection of diseased animals. The students were guests of the management for lunch, after which they just about wrecked the factory recreation room.

Professor Hosmer intends to sail for Europe about July 1 and spend his sabbatic leave studying forestry work especially in England, Norway, Sweden, France, and Switzerland. As he will not return until January, Professor Collingwood will take his classes during the Fall term.

Professor Buckman, who is on sabbatic leave, is rewriting the Lyon, Fippin, and Buckman text on Soils. This revised work will be published this Summer.



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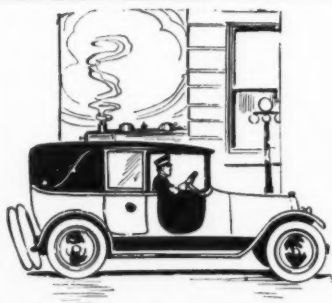
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